United Nations A/61/982–S/2007/379

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
25 June 2007

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 67 and 68

Promotion and protection of human rights

Report of the Human Rights Council

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 22 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba concerning the Human Rights Council, issued on 19 June 2007 (see annex).

I kindly request that the above-mentioned document be circulated as a document of the United Nations under agenda items 67 (Promotion and protection of human rights) and 68 (Report of the Human Rights Council), as well as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rodrigo **Malmierca Díaz**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-39367 (E) 260607 270607

Annex to the letter dated 22 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]

Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

At the end of its fifth session in Geneva, the Human Rights Council decided to discontinue the mandate of the so-called Personal Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Cuba, thereby putting an end to the attempts of the United States Government to manipulate the issue of human rights in our country.

That decision, taken by the body that has replaced the discredited Commission on Human Rights, represents a historic victory in our country's fight for justice and for an end to the anti-Cuban project conceived by the United States as a pretext for maintaining and intensifying its genocidal policy of embargoes and aggression against Cuba.

With that decision, the Human Rights Council recognizes the unjust, selective and discriminatory nature of the acts that have been committed against our country for two decades, and gives the lie to the resolutions and mechanisms that the North American Government, by means of coercion, threats and blackmail, forced upon the now defunct Commission on Human Rights.

This outcome could not have been achieved without the support of the members of the Non-Aligned Movement and other Third World countries. Even the member States of the European Union, unfailing allies of the United States in the action it took against our country within the framework of the former Commission on Human Rights, had no choice but to agree to discontinue the discredited mandate against Cuba, since that was the only way to lend credibility to the Council, which is now coming to the end of its first year of operation.

This outcome represents an essential act of justice for the valiant and generous Cuban nation, whose sons and daughters contributed to the eradication of colonialism and apartheid in Africa and are now working quietly and selflessly to ensure that millions of people in more than 100 countries can enjoy their human rights. Over 42,000 Cuban doctors, nurses, teachers, sports coaches, engineers and technicians are showing their solidarity in the pursuit of that goal. It represents an act of justice for a nation whose universities are currently educating, free of charge, over 30,000 young people from 118 countries and which has restored the sight of almost 700,000 individuals from 31 countries.

It represents recognition of the worth and the efforts of Cuba and its Revolution; the contribution of the latter to the promotion and protection of the human rights of all citizens and to the creation of an increasingly just, egalitarian and humane society cannot be overlooked or distorted.

It is a well-deserved recognition of Cuba's efforts to defend the interests of the Third World and to condemn and resist the attempts of the United States to achieve imperial domination. A recognition of Cuba, which, on its merits and in spite of the pressure brought to bear by the Government of the United States and the European

Union, which worked actively to undermine its candidacy, was elected as an original member of the Human Rights Council, obtaining 135 votes — more than two thirds of the membership of the United Nations General Assembly.

In spite of the Council's ongoing deficiencies and shortcomings, the outcome of the recently concluded institution-building process will benefit the Third World countries, which have come together under the banner of the Non-Aligned Movement, currently chaired by Cuba. The Movement played an active role in that process, ensuring that issues of particular importance to Southern countries, such as the situation of human rights in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories, the right to development, and racial discrimination and xenophobia were included in the Council's agenda.

It now remains to be seen whether the industrialized countries, which used the former Commission on Human Rights as a vehicle for the imposition of their ideas and political vision, are really willing to work on the basis of the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity, constructive dialogue and cooperation and to avoid the double standards and politicization that resulted in the discrediting of the now defunct Commission on Human Rights, which became an inquisitional tribunal designed to try the Southern countries.

In its capacity as chair of the Non-Aligned Movement, Cuba has played an important role in the aforementioned process, and it will continue to fight to defend truth, its own sovereignty and the interests of the Third World countries.

Havana, 19 June 2007

United Nations A/61/983–S/2007/380

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
25 June 2007
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 25 June 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations from 16 to 21 June 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-39412 (E) 260607 260607

Annex to the identical letters dated 25 June 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Subject: Israeli violations, acts of aggression and activities from 16 to 21 June 2007, inclusive

Air violations

On 17 June 2007, between 1010 hours and 1330 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b and circled between Beirut and the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace over al-Naqurah.

Between 1944 hours and 2330 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Bayadah and circled over the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace over Rumaysh.

Between 2145 hours and 2150 hours, enemy Israeli military aircraft overflew the Ramiya area.

On 18 June 2007, between 0001 hours and 0500 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b and circled over the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b.

Between 1640 hours and 1820 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over the South, Beirut and Jubayl. It then departed Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Naqurah.

Between 2130 hours and 2250 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Naqurah and circled over the South and al-Na`imah. It then departed Lebanese airspace over al-Naqurah.

Between 2130 hours and 2300 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over al-Naqurah in a northerly direction and circled over the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b.

On the same date at 2350 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Rumaysh and circled over regions of the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace on 19 June 2007 at 0215 hours over Rumaysh.

On 19 June 2007, between 0239 hours and 0350 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Rumaysh and circled over the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace over Rumaysh.

On the same date between 0817 hours and 1300 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Kafr Kila and circled over Rayaq and Baalbek. It then departed Lebanese airspace over al-Naqurah.

On 20 June 2007, between 0949 hours and 1120 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Rumaysh and circled over the South, Beirut and Shikka. They then departed Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b.

Between 1005 hours and 1120 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Rumaysh and circled over all regions of Lebanon. They then departed Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b.

Between 1119 hours and 1510 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over regions of the South, Beirut and Jubayl. It then departed Lebanese airspace over Rumaysh.

Between 1500 hours and 1615 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Deir Mimas and circled over all regions of Lebanon. They then departed Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b.

Between 1623 hours and 1630 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Kafr Kila as far as Marj`ayun. They then departed Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b.

Between 2135 hours and 2315 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Yarun and circled over the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace over Rumaysh.

On 21 June 2007, between 1100 hours and 1155 hours, two Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Juniyah and circled between Juniyah and Shikka as far as al-Harmal and Baalbek, Beirut and Shikka. They then departed Lebanese airspace over al-Naqurah.

Between 1105 hours and 1155 hours, four Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over the South, the western Bekaa, Beirut, Shikka, al-Harmal and Baalbek. They then departed Lebanese airspace over the Shab`a farmlands.

Sea violations

On 20 June 2007 at 0839 hours, the Lebanese Navy observed three Israeli military launches 0.1 nautical miles (approximately 180 metres) north of the line of buoys at a distance of one mile off the coast. They returned south of that line at 0850 hours. (UNIFIL reports that there was no violation, and the issue is being followed up).

Acts of aggression in the field

On 18 June 2007, at 1100 hours, from their position at Ruwaysat al-`Alam inside the occupied Shab`a farmlands, enemy Israeli forces fired several rounds of medium-machine-gun fire in the direction of the area surrounding the position.

Israeli activities

On 17 June 2007 at 1740 hours, from their positions inside the occupied Shab`a farmlands, enemy Israeli forces fired four artillery shells that landed inside the farmlands across from Birkat al-Naqqar and al-Saddanah (outside Kafr Shuba). It was also reported that said forces went on alert and that helicopters were flown inside occupied Palestinian territory all along the Lebanese border.

United Nations A/61/984–S/2007/384

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
27 June 2007

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 11, 17, 27, 44, 50, 53, 67, 85, 98, 99, 100 and 157

Prevention of armed conflict

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Culture of peace

Information and communication technologies for development

Sustainable development

Promotion and protection of human rights

Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

Crime prevention and criminal justice

International drug control

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 25 June 2007 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the following GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova) documents: the Baku Declaration (see annex I), the GUAM Summit communiqué (see annex II), the Communiqué of the GUAM-Poland meeting (see annex III), the GUAM-United States joint statement (see annex IV)

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and the joint press statement of the GUAM-Japan meeting (see annex V) adopted at the Summit of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM held in Baku on 18 and 19 June 2007.

We should be grateful if the present letter and its annexes could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 11, 17, 27, 44, 50, 53, 67, 85, 98, 99, 100 and 157, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Azerbaijan

(*Signed*) Irakli **Alasania**
Permanent Representative of Georgia

(*Signed*) Alexei **Tulbure**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova

(*Signed*) Yuriy **Sergeyev**
Permanent Representative of Ukraine

Annex I to the letter dated 25 June 2007 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Baku Declaration
"GUAM: Bringing Continents Together"

Second meeting of the Council of Heads of State
Baku, 19 June 2007

The Council of Heads of State of the GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development,

Guided by the Charter of the GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development (hereinafter referred to as GUAM) and also the principles and norms of international law,

Mindful of the fact that, 10 years ago, the GUAM States united in the determination jointly to confront common dangers and threats to peace, security and stability,

Recognizing with satisfaction that, during these years, GUAM has successfully developed a vision of its strategic goals and expanded the scope of cooperation to the horizons of economic, parliamentary, cultural and humanitarian interaction, and has been transformed into a full-fledged international regional organization,

Noting that a reliable foundation of cooperation based on a commonality of interests and the principles of equality, mutual respect and support has ensured the entry of GUAM into international life and created the conditions for developing its transregional role as an international structure that brings continents together,

Welcoming the broad international participation at the highest level at the Baku Summit and *considering* it evidence of the growing support for GUAM and of the promising prospects for developing its cooperation with country partners and other international organizations,

Stressing the fact that cooperation is being carried out in the interests of ensuring the democratic stability and dynamic development of the GUAM States in all spheres and plays an exclusively positive role in the process of their global and regional integration,

Highly appraising the spiritual and cultural heritage of the peoples of the GUAM countries and *expressing* a readiness to assist in promoting the value of the diversity of cultures and ethnic communities and strengthening the spirit of tolerance,

Expressing profound concern in connection with the ongoing crises and growing security threats emanating from international terrorism, aggressive separatism and extremism and other dangerous crimes linked to them, and, in this connection, *drawing the attention* of the international community to the complexity, gravity and the large scale of these problems encountered by the GUAM States,

1. Confirms its determination to expand cooperation in order to promote democratic values, the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, achieve stable socio-economic development, and ensure security and stability in the GUAM region;

2. Declares its unswerving aspiration to strengthen the regional significance and position of GUAM by consolidating common interests and increasing sectoral cooperation. It considers it necessary to make full use of the socio-economic, transport, energy, scientific and technical, humanitarian, legislative and law-enforcement potential of the member States in order to create a common space for integration and security in the GUAM region. In this regard, the strategy for developing sectoral cooperation is adopted;

3. Welcomes the growing interest of other States and international organizations in establishing partnerships and expanding mutually advantageous cooperation with GUAM, and instructs that active steps be taken to develop the common European, trans-Atlantic, Black Sea, trans-Caspian and Asian areas of focus for the activities of GUAM;

4. Underscores the key geographic location and strategic importance of the GUAM member States, whose territories constitute a natural corridor between Europe and Asia. In order to promote the all-round development of this corridor, it instructs that efforts be stepped up to make use of the transit potential of GUAM and to attract international support and investments. It notes, in this context, the importance of harmonizing legislation, eliminating barriers to economic and trade relations, developing infrastructure, expanding cooperation to ensure the effectiveness and security of transport corridors, and jointly combating terrorism, organized crime, the illegal spread of narcotic drugs and other dangerous types of crime;

5. Expresses the desire to participate actively in strengthening global energy security and supporting further efforts to detect new sources of hydrocarbon resources and a readiness to make available the territories of the member States for transporting such resources to world markets, and underscores the need for further cooperation in investigating and developing alternative and renewable types of energy;

6. Declares the importance of developing an intercommunal and interconfessional dialogue and protecting the rights of persons belonging to national minorities within the internationally recognized borders of States in order to settle conflicts, maintain international security, strengthen mutual understanding and create favourable conditions for the harmonious development of global and regional integration, and instructs that corresponding international initiatives on the part of GUAM be developed;

7. Affirms the need to continue joint active steps to settle the protracted conflicts in the GUAM region on the basis of observing the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of the internationally recognized borders of States in accordance with the provisions of the joint declaration of the GUAM heads of State on the issue of conflict settlement, and also the importance of mobilizing the support of the international community in order to resolve these conflicts. It expresses its belief in the absolute need for and the justness and lasting effectiveness of resolving conflicts through the reintegration of

the territories affected by them into the political, legal and socio-economic system of the State, their complete rehabilitation, the return of displaced populations to their places of permanent residence, the reconstruction of transport routes and ensuring peaceful coexistence and cooperation among the communities in these territories;

8. Notes with satisfaction the transformation of GUAM into an international regional organization, including the establishment of its secretariat, and underscores in particular the fact that the Baku Summit is taking place on the tenth anniversary of GUAM. In this connection, it instructs the party holding the chairmanship, in cooperation with the secretariat, to carry out international celebratory events with the participation of the member States.

Annex II to the letter dated 25 June 2007 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Baku GUAM Summit communiqué

Second meeting of the Council of Heads of State
Baku, 19 June 2007

The second summit of the GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova) Organization for Democracy and Economic Development, entitled "GUAM: Bringing Continents Together", was held in Baku, Azerbaijan on 18 and 19 June 2007. The regular meetings of the Council of Heads of State and the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, meetings between GUAM and the United States of America, Japan and Poland, respectively, the meeting of the Council of National Coordinators, joint meetings of the heads of sectoral ministries and agencies and other events took place at the summit.

The Council of Heads of State expanded the format of its meeting between the Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Ukraine and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova to include the following special guests: the Presidents of Lithuania, Poland and Romania, the Vice-President of Bulgaria, the Deputy Speaker of Estonia, the Minister of the Economy of Latvia, high-level representatives of the United States of America, Japan, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Azerbaijan.

The Council expressed its gratitude to Ukrainian President Victor Yushchenko for successfully presiding over GUAM during the period between the Kyiv and Baku summits. Chairmanship of the Organization was transferred to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The Council noted that the Baku summit was taking place on the tenth anniversary of the meeting of the four heads of State in Strasbourg on 10 October 1997, which laid the basis for GUAM cooperation and integration.

The Council emphasized the steady rise by GUAM in influence and authority, which attested to the international community's support for GUAM and the fact that the Organization was developing in the right direction.

The Council signed the Baku Declaration, entitled "GUAM: Bringing Continents Together", at the summit of the GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development, where it reaffirmed the shared interests and approaches of the member States and their desire to establish a common space for integration and security in the GUAM region.

There were discussions at the summit of pressing matters concerning the development of the Organization and implementation of the decisions of the 2006 Kyiv summit, and the start of activities of the GUAM secretariat was noted. The Council approved the GUAM chairmanship programme of the Republic of Azerbaijan, plans for cooperation with international organizations and the events

calendar. The 2007 GUAM budget was approved, draft budgets for 2008 to 2010 were drawn up and other decisions required for the operations of the Organization were adopted.

With respect to cooperation between member States, primary importance was attached to the use of the transit capacity and role of GUAM as a link between Europe and Asia. It was noted that GUAM has contributed significantly to bringing the continents closer, finding common ground and approaches for addressing urgent problems, developing dialogue among civilizations and cultures and eliminating stereotypes which thwart international understanding and cooperation. In this context, the importance of expanding Black Sea and trans-Caspian partnership and cooperation was emphasized.

The agreement on international multimodal transport of goods signed within the framework of the summit will promote the establishment of an effective and flexible transportation and conveyance system, the development of transportation infrastructures, investment in these areas and, in general, lasting bridge-building between Europe and Asia.

The Council reaffirmed the firm commitment of GUAM member States to the maintenance of democratic values and the rule of law, the establishment of civil society, respect for human rights and ensuring sustainable development as well as the efforts of the Organization to strengthen international and regional security and stability.

The participants in the summit gave particular attention to issues involving threats and challenges to security, including international terrorism, aggressive separatism and extremism and transnational organized crime. The heads of State emphasized that these threats, including unresolved conflicts and the illegal presence of foreign troops and forces in the territory of GUAM States, continue to adversely affect comprehensive democratic reform and economic development in the region.

The Council reaffirmed the need to continue to take effective joint steps to resolve these conflicts on the basis of observing the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of internationally recognized State borders and in accordance with the provisions of the joint declaration of the GUAM heads of State on the issue of conflict settlement as well as on the importance of mobilizing the support of the international community for the position of GUAM.

In this respect, the Council noted the concerted efforts of member States to advance the draft resolution on agenda item 27 of the sixty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development", and expressed its gratitude to the States which supported this GUAM initiative.

The Council expressed its belief in the absolute need for and the justness and lasting effectiveness of resolving conflicts through the reintegration of the affected territories into the political, legal, social and economic system of the State, their full rehabilitation, the return of the displaced populations to their places of permanent residence, the reconstruction of transport routes and ensuring peaceful coexistence and cooperation among the communities in these territories.

The Council welcomed the growing cooperation between representatives of GUAM countries and other States and international organizations, including the United Nations, OSCE, the Council of Europe, the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and UNESCO.

The Council noted the holding of the meeting of the sectoral working groups on economic issues at the level of heads of agencies in conjunction with the regular meeting of the GUAM Business Council within the framework of the summit. There were discussions of the operations in the GUAM Free Trade Area, and the prospects for achieving a new level of cooperation in this area were explored. The Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs was instructed to study the possibility of establishing a GUAM common market.

The Council commended the high level of cooperation in the area of combating terrorism, organized crime, the spread of drugs and other dangerous types of crime. The Council welcomed the holding of the joint meeting of sectoral working groups on cooperation in the area of law enforcement and security at the level of the heads of the relevant agencies.

The Council explored the prospects for the development of humanitarian cooperation, including in the area of culture, education, health care, youth exchange, tourism and sport. In this connection, the Council welcomed the holding of the joint meeting of the sectoral working groups on humanitarian cooperation within the framework of the summit and took into consideration the signing of the protocol on cooperation in the field of culture for 2007-2010.

After discussing the development of cooperation in the economic, humanitarian, law enforcement and security areas, the Council adopted a strategy for developing GUAM sectoral cooperation, which is designed to give impetus to effective interaction among GUAM States in those areas.

Taking note of the contribution by GUAM to the maintenance of regional and international security and stability, the Council welcomed the conclusion of a memorandum on cooperation and mutual assistance on nuclear and radiation safety within the framework of the summit.

The Council noted with satisfaction the successful implementation of the trade and transport facilitation project and the project to set up the GUAM virtual centre for combating terrorism and the inter-State information analysis system and expressed gratitude to the United States Government for the ongoing effective assistance in implementing these and other cooperation programmes.

The Council welcomed the adoption of the GUAM-United States joint statement, which sets forth the basic areas of and further prospects for partnership.

The first meeting between GUAM and Japan took place at the summit and resulted in the adoption of a statement establishing the basis for actively developing mutually beneficial contacts, especially in the area of transport and communications, energy and the environment.

The GUAM Council of Heads of State met with the President of Poland, who expressed interest in developing cooperation with GUAM. The parties explored the prospects for cooperation, especially in the area of transport, energy and tourism, and gave particular attention to the development of the GUAM transit corridor linking Europe and Asia.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of developing mutually beneficial contacts between GUAM, the European Union and regional organizations and participating in processes and initiatives.

The Council noted the high level of cooperation within the framework of the GUAM Parliamentary Assembly and called on it to actively assist in strengthening the Organization's institutions.

The Council welcomed the holding of the academic conference on the topic "GUAM in the region and the world" on 19 June 2007 in Baku and emphasized the need for regularly conducting similar events with the participation of representatives of the GUAM countries and foreign experts for the purpose of raising awareness about the activities of the Organization, which is of particular importance for the tenth anniversary of GUAM.

Participants in the summit expressed gratitude to the Azerbaijan party for the effective organization of the Baku summit and wished it success in its chairmanship.

The Council decided to conduct its next regular meeting in Tbilisi, Georgia, in June 2008.

Annex III to the letter dated 25 June 2007 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

Communiqué of GUAM-Poland meeting

Second meeting of the Council of Heads of State
Baku, 19 June 2007

On 18 June 2007 in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, in the framework of the Second Summit of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM, the Council of the Heads of State held a meeting with H.E. Lech Aleksander Kaczynski, the President of the Republic of Poland.

Poland expressed its interest in promoting cooperation with GUAM, which has become a durable component of the European political architecture. GUAM welcomed this intention.

Poland resolutely supports GUAM's activity, perceiving it as an effective instrument of regional cooperation that enhances the realization of major multilateral projects and European aspirations declared by the Member States of the Organization. Poland fully endorses the guiding principles of GUAM as elaborated in its statutory documents: dedication to democratic values and the rule of law, mutually advantageous economic cooperation and striving for peaceful resolution of the protracted conflicts in the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova. Poland affirms its attachment to the principle of preserving the territorial integrity of these states within their internationally recognized borders in the process of final settlement of the conflicts.

The Participants, having considered the prospects of the GUAM-Poland cooperation, emphasized a special role of GUAM transit corridor bridging Asia and Europe, and outlined energy, transport, tourism and other spheres of their mutual interest. The Parties have agreed to cooperate in the field of training of diplomatic personnel. Poland has also pledged its backing for the intensification of cooperation between the GUAM Member States and the EU.

Both sides recognized benefits of launching sector cooperation as a long-term undertaking accelerating economic growth, boosting trade and consolidating good relations between GUAM and Poland.

Annex IV to the letter dated 25 June 2007 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

GUAM-United States joint statement

Third meeting of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs
Baku, 18 June 2007

On 18 June 2007 in Baku, Azerbaijan, a regular GUAM-USA meeting was held within the framework of the second Summit of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM.

The United States reiterated its long-standing support to and interest in GUAM's further development as regional organization and its active contribution into international affairs. The United States reaffirmed its commitment to a peaceful settlement of the unresolved conflicts in the region. The United States reaffirmed its support for the territorial integrity of the GUAM States within their internationally recognized borders.

The US Delegation commended the GUAM efforts aimed at further developing a free trade area, strengthening effective interagency cooperation and providing assistance to the Member States in nuclear and radiological safety and implementing multimodal cargo transportation. The US Delegation also commended GUAM on efforts to implement European standards and practices within the GUAM Member States, and urged that these efforts continue.

The GUAM Member States reiterated their commitment to strengthen their cooperation in consolidating democracy, increasing security and deepening economic, scientific, humanitarian and cultural relations in the GUAM region.

The GUAM Ministers expressed their gratitude to the Government of the United States for providing technical and financial assistance to their Organization. The US side informed of its willingness to offer financial support at the initial phase of activity of newly established GUAM Secretariat.

The participants addressed the current state and prospects of the GUAM-US partnership. They noted with appreciation the progress achieved in advancing the GUAM-US Framework Program, namely the GUAM Virtual Center and Interstate Informational – Management System and Trade and Transport Facilitation projects and highlighted the importance of implementation of these projects. At the same time, the GUAM members underlined the efficiency of the GUAM Euro-Atlantic Advisory Team, sponsored by the United States that has proved to be

instrumental in assisting implementation of the GUAM-US Framework Program, and stressed the importance of its further operation. The Parties recognized the importance of the Virtual Law Enforcement Center (VLEC) project, and committed to realizing its potential and achieving its full utilization.

The parties reaffirmed their willingness to develop joint efforts with a view to strengthen cooperation in combating international terrorism, expanding Europe-Asia Trans-Caspian links, promoting energy security through diversification of energy supplies, developing infrastructure for natural gas and oil transportation and ensuring stable economic growth and irreversible character of democratic reforms.

The GUAM Member States and US expressed satisfaction with initiation of the dialogue with Japan that will bring mutually beneficial results.

The US welcomed the interest of GUAM Member States in further deepening cooperation with the European Union in fields of mutual interest and underlined importance of the EU support to GUAM projects.

The participants pledged to reinforce political dialogue and practical cooperation between GUAM and US. To this end, it was agreed to hold in the fall of 2007 high level expert discussions of the GUAM National Coordinators with the US State Department officials. In addition, the participants agreed to hold a GUAM-US Conference in Washington D.C. with senior GUAM and US government officials, which will review the current status of GUAM`s affairs and priority and prospects of further GUAM-US cooperation.

The sides agreed to have a next GUAM-US meeting during the general debates of the 62nd session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York.

Annex V to the letter dated 25 June 2007 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

Joint press statement
GUAM-Japan meeting

Third meeting of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs
Baku, 18 June 2007

1. On 18 June 2007 in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, the first Meeting between the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM and Japan took place at the level of the GUAM Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Mr. Mitoji Yabunaka, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan. The meeting was held in the framework of the Second Summit of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM in Baky on 18-19 June 2007.

2. The participants welcomed the first meeting between GUAM and Japan, which share the fundamental values such as democracy, freedom, human rights, the rule of law, including norms and principles of international law, and market economy. The participants expressed their desire to further enhance dialogue between GUAM and Japan and welcomed the "Arc of Freedom and Prosperity", the new pillar in Japanese diplomacy.

3. During the meeting, both sides touched upon the main topics of GUAM – Japan political dialogue, including initiatives in strengthening democracy, increasing security and stability, peaceful resolution of conflicts on the basis of the UN Security Council resolutions, developing civil society, as well as deepening mutual support within major international organizations.

4. The participants discussed cooperation in the sphere of economy. GUAM expressed its deep interest in investments of the Japanese side in priority areas of cooperation, including energy, transport, in particular corridor Europe – Asia through GUAM, and ecology. GUAM and Japan confirmed their intention to work towards business promotion and further improvement of the investment environments.

5. Taking note of the mutual interest in the spheres of energy and ecology, and the well-developed energy saving technology of Japan, the Japanese side proposed to organize a workshop in Tokyo on energy saving technology for officials and researchers of GUAM countries in 2007. GUAM countries expressed their appreciation and cooperation for the workshop.

6. GUAM and Japan also addressed the prospects of their cooperation in various humanitarian areas.

7. The participants highly appreciated the hospitality of the Azerbaijan authorities and decided to coordinate the date and venue of the next GUAM – Japan meeting at working levels.

United Nations A/61/985–S/2007/383

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
27 June 2007

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 22 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 21 June 2007 addressed to you by Kemal Gökeri, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baki **İlkin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-40087 (E) 030707

Annex to the letter dated 22 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

21 June 2007

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 13 June 2007, addressed to you by Greek Cypriot representative and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/61/956-S/2007/362), which yet again contains well-known allegations of violations of "international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus", and to bring to your kind attention the following:

As stated in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 24 April 2007 (A/61/881-S/2007/233), repeated allegations by the Greek Cypriot side of so-called "airspace violations" are totally unfounded and are rejected in toto by our authorities. The present allegations do not merit a detailed reply as they are of a similar nature. However, I wish to emphasize, once again, that flights within the sovereign airspace and flight information region of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State. The Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say over flights within the national airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that allegations of so-called violations of air traffic regulations are invalid, as the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services.

The Greek Cypriot administration should be reminded, once again, that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey. I also deem it imperative to point out, once again, that the attitude demonstrated by the Greek Cypriot representatives in their constant repetition of false claims is nothing more than rhetoric, which unfortunately wastes the precious time and energy of the international community. They would do better to concentrate on taking concrete steps towards the achievement of a fair and just settlement in Cyprus within the context of your mission of good offices.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Kemal **Gökeri**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/61/986

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 July 2007
English
Original: Spanish

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 21
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Letter dated 10 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the Declaration on the question of the Malvinas Islands, which was adopted by consensus at the meeting devoted to that issue held on 5 June 2007 during the XXXVII regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as documents of the General Assembly at its sixty-first session, under agenda item 21.

(*Signed*) Jorge **Argüello**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-42501 (E) 240707 240707

Annex to the letter dated 10 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands, XXXVII Regular Session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 5, 2007)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the Question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, in which it requested the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries;

RECOGNIZING that the accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer of the OAS reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland maintain important political, cultural and trade ties, share common values and are also engaged in close cooperation both bilaterally and in international forum;

BEARING IN MIND that, despite those ties and shared values, it has not yet been possible to resume the negotiations between the two countries with a view to solving the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas in the framework of resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6. 40/21, 41/40, 4219 and 43/25 of the United Nations General Assembly, the decisions adopted by the same body on the same question in the Special Committee on Decolonization, and the reiterated resolutions and declarations adopted at this General Assembly; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of delegation of the Argentine Republic,

WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues towards a peaceful settlement of the dispute and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands.

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy.

DECIDES to continue to examine the Question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement has been reached thereon.

United Nations A/61/987

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 July 2007

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 99
International drug control

Letter dated 29 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey to you the information regarding the measures being taken by the Republic of Uzbekistan to fight against the illicit flow of drugs (see annex).

I would appreciate it if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 99.

(*Signed*) Alisher **Vohidov**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan

07-41522 (E) 100707 120707

Annex to the letter dated 29 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Information on measures undertaken by the Republic of Uzbekistan to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs

As the initiator of the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) to combat transnational crime connected with illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs in the region, the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with the other Central Asian States, is playing an active role in international and regional efforts against drugs.

Uzbekistan is implementing a comprehensive State programme to combat illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs, and its Government has adopted a number of targeted laws and decisions. Its law enforcement agencies are making active efforts to prevent and detect drug-related crime.

As a signatory to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Uzbekistan attaches great importance to careful fulfilment of the international commitments it has assumed in this field.

Tashkent hosts the Regional Office for Central Asia of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Uzbekistan also works closely with other leading international organizations, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the World Customs Organization, Interpol and the European Union, as well as with foreign countries, to combat drug production and smuggling.

A series of United Nations and European Union programmes and subregional projects are in the process of implementation in Uzbekistan. They are aimed at assisting the countries of the region and harmonizing the joint efforts of law enforcement agencies, exchanging experience and establishing effective programmes to prevent and combat the growing problem of drug abuse.

In order to counteract the expansion of the drug problem, the law enforcement agencies of Uzbekistan have undertaken special comprehensive operations to detect and halt the illegal activities of transnational drugs rings, to interrupt smuggling channels, to eradicate cultivation of drugs and to combat the spread of drug addiction.

In 2006, the law enforcement agencies of Uzbekistan uncovered 8,834 drug crimes. In that connection, crimes connected with the sale of narcotics numbered 4,674; those connected with smuggling numbered 242; and other crimes numbered 3,915.

Of the 1,792.2 kilograms of drugs removed from illegal circulation, 537.24 kilograms were heroin; 759.3 kilograms were opium; 428.7 kilograms were marijuana; 5.8 kilograms were hashish and 61.3 kilograms were kok-nar (poppy straw).

The number of individuals arrested for drug-related crimes in Uzbekistan was 6,040, including 106 foreign nationals from 10 countries. The amount of narcotics seized from these individuals was 245.8 kilograms.

Operation "Opium-2007" is currently under way in Uzbekistan, marking a stepping-up of the fight against crime associated with the illicit importation, preparation and use of narcotics.

In accordance with established practice, following the entry into force of a court sentence, narcotics produced as material evidence in a criminal case are incinerated in dedicated furnaces by members of the State Commission with the participation of representatives of all the law enforcement and judicial bodies, civil society, the media and international organizations, including the United Nations.

Since 1994, Uzbekistan has destroyed around 40 tons of narcotics seized by the law enforcement agencies in the course of combating the drug trade.

The spread of drug addiction and primary counter-measures are priorities for the State Commission for Narcotics Control, the National Information and Analysis Centre for Narcotics Control of the Cabinet of Ministers and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

A psychoactive substance abuse monitoring centre has been established within the Ministry of Health and provided with the necessary technology.

Particular attention has been paid to comprehensive measures to prevent drug addiction and to the rehabilitation aspect of the system of narcotics-related assistance.

The following United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) projects are being implemented: AB/RER/04/H36, Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Policy Advice to the Central Asian Governments, and AB/RER/02/F75, Diversification of HIV prevention and drug treatment services for injecting and other drug users in Central Asia.

The distinguishing features of effective contemporary drug-related assistance for the population are a humanistic bias; cooperation with various ministries, departments, State and civil-society organizations; and accessible diagnostic and treatment services.

Fulfilling its international obligations in the field of narcotics control, Uzbekistan is a participant in the implementation of 11 UNODC international technical cooperation projects.

There is provision for regular exchanges of information with the coordinating structures for narcotics control in the Central Asian States and in Russia regarding the drug situation and individuals arrested for drug-related crimes in the countries concerned.

United Nations A/61/988

General Assembly

Distr.: General
10 July 2007
English
Original: Spanish

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 113
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Letter dated 3 July 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to request that the statement delivered by the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, at the inauguration of the Regional High-level Consultation on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment held in Managua on 25 and 26 June 2007, should be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 113 (see annex).

(*Signed*) Mario H. **Castellón Duarte**
Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-42404 (E) 180707 190707

Annex to the letter dated 3 July 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations

The Time for Sweeping Change is at Hand!

Statement by the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, at the inauguration of the Regional High-level Consultation on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment

25 June 2007

Good morning people of Nicaragua, distinguished representatives of fellow Member States of the United Nations, honourable members of the diplomatic corps, colleagues in the Nicaraguan Cabinet.

It is a great honour for Nicaragua to host this meeting, this consultation, this reflection on development issues within the United Nations system.

I watched the opening of the event earlier this morning on television and heard the inaugural address delivered by Mr. Samuel Santos, as well as the statement made by the Minister of Development of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Mr. Bert Kenders, who has displayed considerable interest and commitment with regard to this meeting. I have also had the opportunity to briefly examine the notes I received on the various statements made during the course of the morning.

One of the speakers stressed the importance of the Doha Summit, its significance in the past and what it means today, as well as the expectations the meeting has generated. Basically, the very foundations of a system that was erected at the end of the Second World War is being called into question given that now, in the twenty-first century, it seems to be completely overwhelmed and has obviously run its course.

Fair terms of trade must be established and the world economy must be truly democraticized in order to ensure that efforts such as those undertaken at this meeting today to improve the coherence of the United Nations system in the area of development can really come to fruition.

We all know that the concept of sustainability has yet to be incorporated into the development model. At the moment the model does not even contemplate the survival of the human race. In fact, it endangers natural resources and threatens the environment, issues which are today at least beginning to be discussed in the countries and by the governments that have so far refused to sign fundamental treaties such as the Kyoto Protocol.

Global warming and its causes have become the subject of much discussion, and scientists and experts concur that urgent action is needed if we are to stave off the catastrophe now threatening humanity. As much as we would like to see it, however, there has been no real progress in practical terms.

The intransigence of those who continue to defend an outdated, pro-development, pro-consumption model that runs counter to the vital interests of humankind was patently clear at the recent meeting of the Group of Seven Plus One in Europe, but so was the cry of alarm voiced by other countries belonging to that same outmoded scheme of global capitalism which has been imposing its rules and establishing the norms over the years and preaching democracy without practising it.

Without democracy in economic and trade relations, without sweeping reforms to this model that is draining humankind, well-intentioned proposals such as those under discussion at this meeting today will have little room to flourish. Because in the end, changing the development model is the proposal that really interests the vast majority of us: the peoples and nations that have a voice but do not have a vote.

As we all know, with the invasion of Iraq, the United Nations ran out of steam: it lost its credibility and its confidence. We now have a system that is suffering from political, economic and commercial exhaustion. Sweeping changes need to be introduced. This will mean democraticizing relations between the countries of the North and the South and democraticizing the United Nations system to the core.

We need to consider what it means to ensure the fairness and equity of economic and trade relations and to establish a system in which barriers are torn down, protectionism and subsidies are dismantled, and the instruments used by global capitalism to prolong and maintain an already outmoded scheme are replaced with new ones that reflect the will of the peoples of the world and respond to the historic demands being made at this juncture in time.

Here in Latin America we are undergoing a process that fills us with hope. Our peoples are seeking to come closer, to move from integration to unity. Latin America and the Caribbean will thus become what it truly should be: an economic, social and cultural power.

In Nicaragua today, many hopes and expectations for the future of our country are unfolding. With the greatest confidence, we are joining plans for Latin American and Caribbean unity, the most advanced of which is ALBA (Bolivarian Alternative for Latin America and the Caribbean), whose members are the brother countries Cuba, Venezuela, Bolivia and Nicaragua.

We are attempting to make progress in the Central American integration process. All Central Americans still do not dare to speak of unity, and a customs union has become the main obstacle to progress in advancing the integration process.

Nicaraguans aspire to integration and I am sure that the Central American peoples aspire to it as well and that it will lead to unity. The process requires the establishment of a Compensation Fund so that our fragile and impoverished economies can truly choose progress and development.

Indisputably, the cost of this fund must be borne by those who now control the wealth of humanity; history shows that they owe a debt to the African, Asian, Latin American and Caribbean peoples.

We are not going to review the history and significance of capitalism as founded by those who colonized Africa and enslaved African peoples for over 300 years and who colonized America and subjugated our indigenous peoples to the point of extermination in many regions, plundering our indigenous peoples and our riches!

They now have the privilege of owning this capital, and have strengthened and expanded it through new forms of domination. They stubbornly cling to a consumerist development model that remains exploitative, putting the inhabitants of developed countries themselves at risk. Global warming, the result of the avarice of capitalism, has no regard for race, colour or creed — it will destroy both rich and poor alike.

We are convinced that these are times when peoples and governments are called to step forward and take transcendent decisions that will allow them to bridge the ever-widening chasm which threatens all of us.

We believe in the efforts we are making in Central America, the Caribbean and South America, to seek both integration and unity through various structures, taking into account that a democratic process — the term has become so fashionable in our times! — is not viable if that democracy is not expressed in the economic and social field.

Democracy cannot be limited strictly to the electoral realm, where the people vote every so many years, then are subjected to economic policies that rob them of encouragement and hope, and moreover, frustrate them through the political electoral process.

True progress towards democracy with justice, equity and solidarity will only be possible to the extent that the peoples of the country of the North and of the South, who are becoming increasingly aware, can come together and ensure that the warning calls proliferating on our planet are strong enough that the leaders of the developed countries and global capitalism, who direct international organizations to execute policies which have nothing to do with equity, justice and solidarity, can hear once and for all that the time has come for sweeping change.

This century must be a new century not only on the calendar but in the actions of global leadership so that we can live in a world truly at peace, with solidarity, justice, freedom from war and with equity.

United Nations A/61/989–S/2007/408

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 July 2007
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 5 July 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed from 22 to 30 June 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-41739 (E) 090707 090707

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 July 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and activities from 22 to 30 June 2007, inclusive

Air violations

- On 24 June 2007, between 1030 hours and 1108 hours, four enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh heading north, circled over the regions of the South and the Shuf, then left over 'Aytarun.

- On 25 June 2007, between 1430 hours and 1445 hours, enemy Israeli warplanes overflew the area of Bint Jubayl.

- On 26 June 2007, between 1220 hours and 1235 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tripoli, circled over the Baalbek area, then left over the sea off Shikka.

On 27 June 2007:

- Between 1015 hours and 1325 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, circled over the regions of the South, then left over Bint Jubayl.

- Between 1814 hours and 2230 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over 'Aytarun heading north, circled over the regions of the South, then left over Alma al-Sha'b.

On 28 June 2007:

- Between 1104 hours and 1517 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, circled over the regions of the South, then left over Alma al-Sha'b.

- Between 1319 hours and 1340 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b, circled between Shikka and the South, then left over the sea off Shikka.

- Between 1405 hours and 1415 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jounieh heading south, then left over Alma al-Sha'b.

- Between 1423 hours and 1500 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, circled over the regions of Beirut, al-Hirmil and Shikka, then left over Alma al-Sha'b.

- Between 1512 hours and 1906 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Tyre, circled over the regions of Beirut and the South, then left over Alma al-Sha'b.

- Between 1516 hours and 1900 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Bint Jubayl, circled over the South, then left over Alma al-Sha'b.

Sea violations

None.

On 23 June 2007, a letter was received from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) indicating that on 20 June 2007, between 0840 and 0850 hours, there was only one Israeli enemy launch present, not three. The launch in question was south of the line of buoys.

United Nations A/61/990–S/2007/409

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 July 2007
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 5 July 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table of Israeli violations during the month of June 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-41747 (E) 090707 090707

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 July 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing the number of Israeli violations during June 2007

Air violations				Sea violations	Land violations				Total violations	Total violations in previous month
					Military acts of aggression	Field violations	Breaches	Total		
Military jet	Reconnaissance	Helicopter	Total	Crossing of territorial waters, artillery fire and shooting of flares and fire-bombs over territorial waters	Air raids, artillery shelling, shelling of military positions and important centres, attacks on and killing of civilians	Gunfire, shooting of flares, dropping of artillery missiles, infiltration and crossing of international borders	Threats and displaying of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory			
25	28	--	53	--	--	11	3	14	67	73

United Nations A/61/991–S/2007/410

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 July 2007

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 17 and 27

Security Council
Sixty-second year

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Letter dated 5 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to my previous letter, dated 28 June 2007, I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the forthcoming "presidential elections" to be held on 19 July 2007 in the occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were urgently distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 17 and 27, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-41753 (E) 090707

Annex to the letter dated 5 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Baky, 5 July 2007

According to reports circulated by the mass media outlets of the Republic of Armenia so-called "presidential elections" are being arranged to take place in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 19 July 2007.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan reiterates in this regard that the unrecognized separatist regime in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan represents nothing but an illegal structure established by Armenia on the basis of ethnic cleansing of the Azerbaijani population. The so-called "elections" are conducted in order to camouflage the annexation policy of Armenia and are aimed at consolidation of the results of the continued occupation of the Azerbaijani territories.

Conduct of such "elections" gravely violates the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the norms and principles of international law, since they are held in the absence of the original Azerbaijani population of the Nagorno-Karabakh region, and, therefore, shall have no legal effect whatsoever.

Any kind of elections in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan may be recognized as fair and free once the expelled Azerbaijani population takes full, direct and equal part in their conduct in a lawful and democratic environment equally to the Armenian population of the region. Holding such elections will be possible after the withdrawal of the Armenian occupying forces, normalization of life in the region, creation of necessary conditions for restoration of the dialogue and cooperation between the Armenian and Azerbaijani communities of Nagorno-Karabakh. These steps will open up the possibility for the elaboration of an autonomy model for the Nagorno-Karabakh population within Azerbaijan.

The Republic of Azerbaijan calls upon the Armenian side to stop its destructive practice of illegal steps, which does not have any prospects, and instead to demonstrate goodwill and take a constructive position in the negotiation process in order to find, as soon as possible, a durable solution to the conflict on the basis of the norms and principles of international law.

United Nations A/61/992 S/2007/416

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 July 2007
English
Original: French

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 98 and 100

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 12 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the Ouagadougou Declaration on the implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments.

The Declaration was adopted at the conclusion of the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Justice of the French-speaking African Countries, which was held from 20 to 22 March 2007 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

Organized jointly by the Government of Burkina Faso and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Ouagadougou Conference was intended to offer the Ministers of Justice of the French-speaking African countries an opportunity to assess the progress made by their countries in ratifying and implementing the international legal instruments in the area of counter-terrorism, including the submission of their national reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities.

On completing its work, the Conference adopted a series of recommendations and the enclosed Declaration, and recommended that the latter should be brought to the attention of the Member States of the United Nations and issued as an official document of the General Assembly at its sixty-first session.

I should therefore be grateful if you would bring the Declaration to the attention of the Member States and have it issued as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Michel **Kafando**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-41891 (E) 130707 160707

Annex to the letter dated 12 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Fourth Conference of Ministers of Justice of the French-speaking African Countries on the implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
20-22 March 2007

Ouagadougou Declaration

On 22 March 2007,

We, the Ministers of Justice and Heads of Delegation of the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia,

Gathered together at the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Justice of the French-speaking African Countries on the ratification and implementation of the universal counter-terrorism instruments, held from 20 to 22 March 2007 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso,

And in the presence of the United Nations, represented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities (hereinafter the "1267 Committee"), as well as the following international and regional organizations: The Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, Interpol, the League of Arab States, the International Organization of la Francophonie, the African Union, represented by the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism, and the European Union,

Strongly reiterating the condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly on 4 December 2006 of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the related plan of action (A/RES/60/288),

Recognizing that international cooperation is essential for preventing and combating terrorism in accordance with the obligations imposed by international law, in particular the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant international

conventions and protocols, especially those instruments relating to human rights, the rights of refugees and international humanitarian law,

Noting with satisfaction the provisions of United Nations General Assembly resolution 61/40 of 4 December 2006, which "requests the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna to continue its efforts to enhance, through its mandate, the capabilities of the United Nations in the prevention of terrorism, and recognizes, in the context of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), its role in assisting States in becoming parties to and implementing the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, including the most recent among them, and in strengthening international cooperation mechanisms in criminal matters related to terrorism, including through national capacity-building",

Welcoming the role of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate as a facilitator of technical assistance and the role of the 1267 Committee in combating threats to international peace and security so that the French-speaking African countries can comply with their obligations arising from the universal counter-terrorism instruments,

Noting the progress attained in the elaboration of the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism during the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 and the Working Group established by the Sixth Committee during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, and welcoming continuing efforts to that end,

Welcoming also the issuance of the Cairo Declaration, the Port Louis Declaration and the Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration, adopted on 4 September 2003, 27 October 2004 and 9 February 2006, respectively, during the Conferences of Ministers of Justice of the French-speaking African Countries on the ratification and implementation of the universal counter-terrorism instruments, as documents A/C.3/58/4, A/59/811 and A/60/845 of the United Nations General Assembly,

1. Warmly congratulate the French-speaking African countries which, since the Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration, have ratified universal counter-terrorism instruments and submitted their reports on the implementation of the measures set out in Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 1735 (2006) concerning the sanctions regime against Al-Qaida and the Taliban to the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the 1267 Committee;

2. Recommend that the French-speaking African countries which are not yet parties to the universal counter-terrorism instruments should ratify or accede to them as soon as possible;

3. Call on all the French-speaking African countries to implement, without delay, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in all its aspects at the international, regional, subregional and national levels, including through the mobilization of resources and expertise;

4. Call on the French-speaking African countries to adopt the necessary legislative and regulatory measures, including the establishment of inter-ministerial coordination committees, for the effective implementation of the universal counter-terrorism instruments and the Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism,

with a view to combating terrorism and strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters in this field;

5. Encourage the French-speaking African countries to submit their reports on the implementation of the measures set out in Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 1735 (2006) concerning the sanctions regime against Al-Qaida and the Taliban to the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the 1267 Committee; and invite the countries that have not yet submitted their reports to attend the subregional workshops on the preparation of those reports that will be organized jointly by those Committees and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2007;

6. Request the United Nations Secretary-General's Task Force to provide the French-speaking African countries, in an integrated and concerted manner, with the technical assistance they require to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

7. Request the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with the International Organization of la Francophonie and other competent international, regional and subregional organizations, to continue to provide the French-speaking African countries with the technical assistance required for the ratification and implementation, at the legislative level, of the universal counter-terrorism instruments and for the training of criminal justice officials in international cooperation in criminal matters related to counter-terrorism;

8. Request the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the 1267 Committee, to continue providing the French-speaking African countries with the technical assistance required to draft their reports through, inter alia, the holding of subregional workshops in 2007;

9. Urge the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to pursue its cooperation with the International Organization of la Francophonie, within the framework of the Bamako Declaration of November 2000 and the Saint Boniface Declaration of May 2006, and to continue to work with the International Organization of la Francophonie to develop technical assistance tools, including model legislation, legislative guides and training manuals for criminal justice officials;

10. Plan to elaborate, on the basis of model United Nations treaties, a draft international instrument on extradition and mutual legal assistance for the French-speaking African countries; and request the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Organization of la Francophonie to provide all the necessary technical assistance to that end;

11. Invite the French-speaking African countries to conduct an annual review of the progress made in the ratification, accession to and rapid implementation of the universal counter-terrorism instruments and to submit their reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the 1267 Committee within the required deadlines;

12. Demand that all the necessary attention should be devoted to conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism;

13. **Take** note of and express our appreciation for the offer made by the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco to host the Fifth Conference of Ministers of Justice of the French-speaking African Countries;

14. **Invite** the President of the Conference to bring this Declaration to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly at its sixty-first session;

15. **Express** our sincere gratitude to the Government of Burkina Faso for having hosted and jointly organized, in Ouagadougou, on 20 to 22 March 2007, the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Justice of the French-speaking African Countries on the implementation of the universal counter-terrorism instruments, as well as to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Organization of la Francophonie for having jointly organized the Conference.

United Nations A/61/993–S/2007/417

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 July 2007

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 16
The situation in Afghanistan

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 22 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the Co-Chair's summary of the Conference on Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups for the Stabilization of Afghanistan: Coordination with Police Reform, held in Tokyo on 21 June 2007 (see annex). The meeting was organized under the co-chairmanship of Japan, Afghanistan and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be published as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 16, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kenzo **Oshima**
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

07-41877 (E) 120707

Annex to the identical letters dated 22 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Co-Chair's summary

Conference on Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups for the Stabilization of Afghanistan: Coordination with Police Reform

21 June 2007

1. The Conference on Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups for the Stabilization of Afghanistan: Coordination with the Police Reform was held on 21 June 2007 in Tokyo, under the co-chairmanship of Japan, Afghanistan and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

2. The Conference was inaugurated by H.E. Mr. Taro Aso, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan. The opening statement was made by H.E. Mr. Mohammad K. Khalili, Vice President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, followed by H.E. Mr. Tom Koenigs, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan. Representatives from 13 States and 6 international organizations attended the Conference.

3. The participants in the Conference reaffirmed their strongest commitment to the stability and reconstruction of Afghanistan, and stressed their support for Afghanistan's nation-building efforts under its ownership.

4. The participants examined the current situation of disbandment and appreciated the progress achieved to date in accordance with President Karzai's firm commitment demonstrated at the Second Tokyo Conference on Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan held on 5 July 2006. In this regard, they welcomed the launch of a new action plan of disbandment of illegal armed groups and the process of establishing a disbandment unit inside the Ministry of the Interior, whose responsibilities include disbandment-related activities, weapons registration and the regulation of security companies. The participants agreed on the necessity to secure personnel, infrastructure, equipment and a budget that would allow the disbandment division to function in a sustainable and independent manner, and reaffirmed that the international community would support such efforts. They commended Afghanistan's national ownership in the disbandment programme as reflected in those developments.

Coordination between disbandment of illegal armed groups, police reform and other security sector reforms

5. The participants discussed the challenges facing the disbandment operations, such as security, narcotics, poverty, unemployment and, above all, the weak institutional capacity of law enforcement and security institutions. They reaffirmed the importance of a comprehensive approach to implementation and agreed to closely coordinate disbandment, police reform and other security sector reform activities. They encouraged the Government of Afghanistan to:

- Focus attention on coordination between disbandment and the police reform, while putting emphasis on more visible effective efforts in such areas as public information, the training of policemen and the strengthening of provincial and district administration

- Carefully formulate an effective enforcement plan among the national and international agencies, with the Afghan National Police playing a leading role in producing and implementing such a plan, to be strongly supported by NATO-ISAF

- Quickly deploy additional police forces in areas where disbandment has been enforced, so as to consolidate the gains achieved through the programme and allow development activities to commence

- Take strong measures against Government officials engaged in drug trafficking and other criminal activities through the relevant mechanisms, such as the Advisory Panel on Senior Appointments and the Ministry of the Interior selection boards

- De-register political parties and disqualify parliamentarians found to maintain armed wings or groups

- Formulate a better mechanism of information-sharing among the security agencies and make efforts to achieve better coordination and collaboration with counter-narcotics.

6. The participants called upon neighbouring countries to contribute to preventing smuggling of weapons into Afghanistan and reaffirmed the necessity of establishing an appropriate strategy in this regard in an urgent manner.

7. The participants appreciated the initiatives taken by the United States of America, the European Union, Canada and Norway in deploying police mentors and expressed the need for additional mentors, particularly at the provincial and district levels.

8. The participants agreed upon the need for consistent support for disbandment efforts from NATO-ISAF and its contributing countries.

9. The participants furthermore recommended that attention be paid to the linkages between disbandment and rule of law issues during the Rome conference, to be held on 3 July 2007.

Reintegration and the role of the community

10. The participants pointed out the importance of a smooth transition from disbandment to development, welcomed the launch of disbandment projects in Kapisa, and encouraged the Government of Afghanistan to strive for the following:

- Fully scrutinizing the socio-economic factors before, during and after disbandment and making the utmost effort to integrate those who surrender their weapons and accept the authority of Government of Afghanistan into civilian life

- Enhancing the visibility of the Afghan Government's efforts and seriousness in disbandment through establishing all district development assemblies, expeditiously, and implementing development projects smoothly in the areas

on which the Disarmament and Reintegration Commission has put great emphasis

- Establishing a mechanism to commend and encourage governors and/or local government officials in their endeavours to implement disbandment
- Strengthening the existing coordination between disbandment and the national reconciliation programme (programme Takhim-e Solh) for weapons collection, reintegration and other relevant efforts
- Ensuring that senior government officials support the programme through visits to the provinces and districts
- Ensuring that community needs are met through decentralized decision-making during the identification of disbandment projects through the district development assemblies
- Ensuring transparency in the implementation of the programme and engaging civil society in public education, reintegration and monitoring.

11. The participants reaffirmed the necessity of empowering the Disarmament and Reintegration Commission and the disbandment provincial committees. The participants recommended investing the necessary resources in and extending logistical support through existing programmes, such as the Afghanistan stability programme and the New Beginnings Programme. The participants further welcomed the establishment of the outreach fund for provincial governors and called upon donors to accelerate the process.

Partnership of the Afghanistan Government and the international community

12. The representatives of the international community reaffirmed their support for disbandment, including the transition to full Afghan ownership.

13. The participants agreed upon the need to share information so as to ensure accurate targeting of illegal armed groups and prioritization of those actively involved in drug trafficking and other criminal activities.

14. The participants expressed their deep appreciation to the Government of Japan for hosting the Conference and welcomed its continued support for the Afghan-led disbandment process.

United Nations A/61/994–S/2007/418

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 July 2007

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 6 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 6 July 2007 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Kemal Gökeri, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baki **İlkin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-41997 (E) 160707

Annex to the letter dated 6 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 15 May 2007 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/61/913-S/2007/288). In the face of gross misrepresentations and distortions contained in that letter, I feel compelled to set the record straight.

The Greek Cypriot representative, in his letter, is trying to portray the Cyprus question as one of "invasion" and "occupation" by Turkey, in an attempt to absolve the Greek Cypriot side from its grave responsibility in the creation and the continuation of the dispute. At this point, it should be underlined that none of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, including the ones mentioned in the letter, refer to the legitimate Turkish intervention in Cyprus as "invasion" and "occupation". Furthermore, his claim also begs the question as to why the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was deployed to the island in 1964, 10 years before the Turkish intervention in 1974. The answer would be to stop the mass murder of the Turkish Cypriots by the Greek Cypriot militia. This period is a deep scar in the history of Cyprus, to which the Greek Cypriot representatives continuously and conveniently fail to make any single reference.

It is a well-documented fact that unlike the Greek Cypriot false assertion, the Cyprus question did not arise overnight on 20 July 1974, but is the result of a long history of events perpetuated by the Greek Cypriots in order to annex the island to Greece (enosis). Following the destruction, in December 1963, of the 1960 Republic of Cyprus and the ejection, by force of arms, of the Turkish Cypriots from the partnership government, the Turkish Cypriot people endured the agonies and losses caused by the Greek Cypriot armed attacks, were confined to small enclaves and subjected to gross human rights violations for 11 years. Thousands of Turkish Cypriot civilians lost their lives, were maimed or wounded and hundreds more went missing under the 11-year Greek Cypriot oppression.

It is, in fact, true that there is an occupation in Cyprus, but this is the 44-year-old usurpation and continued occupation of the seat of government of the partnership Republic of Cyprus by the Greek Cypriot side. The Turkish intervention in Cyprus, carried out in accordance with its rights and obligations emanating from the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, was fully legal and legitimate under the said Treaty. Turkish troops are in Cyprus under legal obligation to keep peace pending a solution and the Turkish military presence on the island is a vital security requirement for the Turkish Cypriot people, particularly in the absence of a comprehensive settlement. The Greek Cypriot representative conveniently chose to overlook the fact that it was the Greek Cypriots who rejected the United Nations Comprehensive Settlement Plan (also known as the Annan plan) which had, inter alia, effectively addressed this issue.

Furthermore, contrary to the Greek Cypriot representative's ridiculous assertion, it is a well-documented fact that the Turkish policy on Cyprus has always been in favour of a fair settlement through negotiations, under the auspices of the United Nations. As also recorded by your predecessor (S/2004/437), Turkey has been more than forthcoming in not only cooperating to develop a solution in

Cyprus, but also in strongly encouraging the Turkish Cypriot side to opt for the approval of the Comprehensive Settlement Plan, which was described again by your predecessor as the only choice as opposed to no settlement.

I want to put on record, once again, that the rejection of the Comprehensive Settlement Plan by 76 per cent at the Greek Cypriot referendum demonstrated that the Greek Cypriot leadership is not and has never been ready to enter into a power-sharing arrangement with the Turkish Cypriots. Instead, it chooses to continue to enjoy the benefits of the usurped title of the "Republic of Cyprus" and its unilateral European Union membership.

It is a well-known fact that the Annan plan was the result of four and a half years of negotiations and that it evolved on the basis of the settlement parameters that have come about in almost four decades of negotiations. Referring to the plan, which enjoyed the open support of the international community in its entirety, as "a flawed plan" is an insult to the good-willed efforts of all who contributed to this painstaking effort to help bring about a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem.

At this point, I also would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Greek Cypriot representatives, who are very keen on making references to Security Council resolutions, particularly to 186 (1964), 541 (1983) and 550 (1984), which are respectively 43, 24 and 23 years old, conveniently and consistently refrain from referring to more recent Council resolutions, such as resolution 1475 (2003), in which the Council stated that it fully supports the "carefully balanced plan of 26 February 2003 as a unique basis for further negotiations, and calls on all concerned to negotiate within the framework of the Secretary-General's Good Offices, using the plan to reach a comprehensive settlement as set forth in paragraphs 144-151 of the Secretary-General's report". It is all the more interesting and meaningful to discover that in the book published by the "Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cyprus" in 2006, which contains "all" Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, one resolution was somehow left out and this happened to be 1475 (2003). Apparently, they do not believe in the virtue of intellectual honesty.

The reference to the free will of the Turkish Cypriot people, expressed in the referendum as a "risk free" and "tactically guided vote" is, to say the least, provocative and disrespectful. As to this allegation, first of all, I would like to quote the Spokesman of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the referendums in Cyprus (S/2004/437, see annex III).

> "*The Secretary-General applauds the Turkish Cypriots, who approved the plan notwithstanding the significant sacrifices that it entailed for many of them. He regrets that the Turkish Cypriots will not equally enjoy the benefits of EU membership as of 1 May 2004, but he hopes that ways will be found to ease the plight in which the people find themselves through no fault of their own.*
>
> *Together with a broad cross-section of the international community, the Secretary-General remains convinced that the settlement plan put to the two sides in today's referenda represents a fair, viable and carefully balanced compromise — one that conforms with the long-agreed parameters for a solution and with the Security Council's vision for a settlement, and meets the minimum requirements of all concerned.*"

Furthermore, the fact which took the Turkish Cypriot people to the streets many times in tens of thousands in 2003 and 2004 and brought about a leadership, government, and as a result, policy change in favour of a settlement, stands witness to the sincerity of the hard-earned Turkish Cypriot "yes" vote. The Greek Cypriot leadership, who demands respect for the Greek Cypriot "no" vote on the Annan plan, which indeed prevented the settlement, is naturally expected to show at least the same respect for the Turkish Cypriot "yes" vote. Otherwise, one might suggest that it was indeed the Greek Cypriot "no" vote that was "risk free" and "tactically guided" as the Greek Cypriot leader Mr. Papadopoulos made abundantly clear in his televised address to the Greek Cypriot people on 7 April 2004, when he demanded a "resounding no" to the Annan plan from the Greek Cypriots on the eve of the referendum. In his address, he stated, inter alia, that "Logically, the following question is asked: What will be the consequences if the people (Greek Cypriots) vote no at the referendum? If the sovereign people with their vote reject the plan, within a week the Republic of Cyprus will become a full and equal EU member. We will achieve a strategic goal that we have jointly set to upgrade and politically armour the Republic of Cyprus. This target will be achieved".

As to the Greek Cypriot representative's rhetoric on resolution 186 (1964), 541 (1983), and 550 (1984), I would like to state that we support and share the views conveyed by the Permanent Representative of Turkey, in his letter addressed to you dated 27 April 2007 and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/61/885-S/2007/246).

As for the allegation regarding the remarks of President Talat in an interview given to Bayrak television on 1 May 2007, it is regrettable that in a lengthy interview the sentences of the President were carefully hand-picked in a manner distorting the main thrust of the interview. The efforts of the Greek Cypriot leadership to portray President Talat as a leader opposed to a solution are not new. The aim here obviously is to dent President Talat's well-established reputation as the pro-solution leader in the island, who courageously supported the Annan plan and managed to secure an overwhelming "yes" vote from the Turkish Cypriot people against all odds. The Greek Cypriot leader, Papadopoulos, on the other hand is known for his maximalist and uncompromising policies vis-à-vis the Cyprus problem as corroborated by his stance during the referendums on the Annan plan and the policies he pursued thereafter. Naturally, such ill-conceived and ill-founded efforts should not be expected to change the internationally well-known reality as to which leader is for a settlement in the island and which is against.

The Turkish Cypriot side, for its part, has certainly proved its dedication to resolve the Cyprus problem on the basis of a new partnership, political equality and power sharing, and our firm conviction in this regard remains unchanged. As for the Greek Cypriot side, if it truly desires such a settlement, it is high time that this is expressed not only in words but also in concrete actions.

It is dismaying that the Greek Cypriot leadership continues to deny even the existence of the isolations imposed upon the Turkish Cypriot people and refer to them as a "myth", at a time when it is expected to stop blocking international efforts towards lifting the isolations. In this context, the Greek Cypriot representative should be reminded of your predecessor's report dated 28 May 2004, the decision taken by the European Council on 26 April 2004, subsequent European Parliament resolutions, the Council of Europe resolution dated 29 April 2004 and many

statements made by foreign dignitaries, all calling for the lifting of the isolations on the Turkish Cypriot people. Moreover, in your latest report on UNFICYP dated 4 June 2007, you stated that you stand by the report of your predecessor and referred to the issue of lifting the isolations. It is ironic that on the issue of lifting the isolations upon the Turkish Cypriot people, the Greek Cypriot leadership, who claims that this is a myth and attempts to block every attempt in this direction, is the one who in this respect is "isolated" from the rest of the international community.

I would like to reiterate our firm commitment for the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem without further delay under your good offices mission and on the basis of the United Nations Settlement Plan.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Kemal **Gökeri**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/61/995–S/2007/419

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 July 2007

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 16
The situation in Afghanistan

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 6 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

As anticipated in paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 1746 (2007), an international conference on rule of law in Afghanistan was held in Rome on 2 and 3 July 2007. It was co-chaired by the Government of Afghanistan, the Government of Italy and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Conference agreed on measures to enhance Afghan and international commitment to justice sector reform.

I have the honour to attach a copy of the conclusions of the Chairs and the joint recommendations adopted by the Conference (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 16, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ambassador Marcello **Spatafora**

07-42003 (E) 160707

Annex to the letter dated 6 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Final

Rome Conference on Justice and Rule of Law in Afghanistan

2 and 3 July 2007

Conclusions of the Chairs

On 2 and 3 July the Government of Afghanistan, the Government of Italy and the United Nations co-hosted a Ministerial level International Conference of the Rule of Law in Afghanistan.

The Conference has reaffirmed the crucial importance of the reform of justice and the implementation of the rule of law for the reconstruction of Afghanistan, recognizing that without justice and the rule of law no sustainable security, stabilization, economic development and human rights can be achieved.

The Conference has commended the Afghan Government for the efforts and the progress made, while at the same time recognizing that the implementation of the rule of law, while striving towards international standards and respect for human rights as stated in the Afghan Constitution, requires a long-term commitment, consistent with Afghan needs and context, and structured investment.

Within the framework of the Afghanistan Compact, the vision of "Justice for all" and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy, the Government has committed itself to finalize a national justice sector strategy and to implement a comprehensive rule of law reform with the assistance of the international community that has pledged significant support.

The Conference has agreed that the rule of law reform and the coordinated support by the International Community will be implemented through a national Justice Programme, including short-, mid- and long-term implementation and a mechanism for review, to be funded in significant part through the ARTF, and has invited the World Bank together with other international organizations to assist the Government in the development of the National Justice Programme.

Donors at the Conference confirmed their previous and continuous commitment to the reform of the Justice and Rule of Law sector. In addition they have made new pledges for a total amount in the range of about 360 million dollars (some of which are multi-year pledges) to support short-term projects and will consider to commit further funds to implement the National Justice Programme. They have committed themselves to a coordinated approach at central level and at provincial level through the establishment of a Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism.

The Conference agreed on the establishment of an Afghan-led effective and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system for the justice sector linked to the ANDS/JCMB Secretariat.

Finally, the Conference agreed on the next steps as foreseen by the Conference Joint Recommendations, including the elaboration, by October 2007, of a Justice Sector Strategy followed by the National Justice Programme supported by an implementation plan by the Government and donors to be developed within the ANDS process that will be presented in a meeting in Kabul, in order to link the programmes with the commitments expressed and the recommendations adopted in Rome. The programme will be finalized and made operational soon after the Rome Conference, in collaboration with the Afghan Ministry of Finance, with the assistance of the World bank and the donor community.

Joint recommendations

The Participants to the Rome Conference on Justice and Rule of Law recommend that the following goals, underlying principles and key actions form the basis of the conclusions of the Conference:

Key goals

Recalling the framework for the rule of law and justice reform provided by the Afghanistan Compact and its benchmarks, based on the vision of "Justice for All" and within the overall framework of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS):

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Commits itself to finalize a national justice sector strategy and to implement comprehensive rule of law reform with the assistance of the International Community through a national justice programme.

The donors and the international community

Pledge significantly to increase coordinated support for rule of law reform in Afghanistan, based on the national justice programme put forward by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Shared principles

The above-mentioned goals are based on the following underlying principles that the Government of Afghanistan and the representatives of the International Community share:

- Establishing effective rule of law throughout Afghanistan will require long-term commitment as well as planned and structured financial investment encouraging sustainable institutional development.
- Rule of law programming should be based on reasonable expectations and should be consistent with Afghan needs and realities.
- Rule of law funding mechanisms should be consistent with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Afghanistan Compact and make use — as much as possible — of country systems, particularly the national budget.
- The effectiveness and sustainability of rule of law reforms require improving the credibility, integrity and professionalism of the justice institutions through the establishment of professional standards, codes of conduct using an objective and transparent accountability mechanism.
- Credible rule of law initiatives embrace and engage Afghan legal context, culture, customs and the Islamic foundation of the legal system of Afghanistan.
- Rule of law reform should strive towards international standards and strengthen respect for human rights as provided for in the Afghan Constitution.
- Targeted, standardized and defined monitoring and evaluation are essential in maintaining focus and direction in rule of law reform.

Key actions

As concrete steps towards the achievement of the above-mentioned key goals, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the International Community:

(i) *Agree on the priorities for the Justice Sector reform as defined by the Afghan Justice Institutions* and presented in Rome in the Government's Justice Sector Priorities.

(ii) *Establish a comprehensive National Justice Programme* under the leadership of the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General's Office on the basis of the strategies presented at the Conference. The National Justice Programme shall be comprehensive and credible, including specific plans for short-, mid- and long-term implementation and a mechanism for review.

(iii) *Decide to establish a mechanism for pooled donor funding and management for the National Justice Programme*, along with bilateral assistance. In this regard, the Conference invites the World Bank together with other international organizations to assist the Government in the development of the National Justice Programme, by suggesting a design for the funding mechanism and upgrading the financial management capacity of the justice institutions. The Conference notes that a mechanism financed under the ARTF structure shows the most potential in this regard.

(iv) *Endorse a Donor Implementation land including*

a. *Pledging of immediate support* based on concrete and prioritized short-term projects submitted by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to the Rome Conference;

b. *Pledging of long-term support and commitment to long-term and coordinated funding* for the National Justice Programme, to be finalized in the framework of the ANDS and as a follow-up to the Rome Conference by March 2008;

c. *Establishment of a Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism*, to enhance coordination of assistance to the justice sector and rule of law reform in the provinces. The programming for the justice sector reform in the provinces is to be done in line with the overall strategy, while the mandate for the Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism (PJCM) is detailed in a planning document submitted for the consideration of the Rome Conference.

(v) *Establish an Afghan-led effective and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system for the justice sector* under the ANDS Secretariat and the JCMB. Details of the monitoring mechanism are provided in the planning document submitted for the consideration of the Rome Conference.

(vi) *Launch a process to assist the Government of Afghanistan to effectively link coordinated donor support to the National Justice Programme*. The steps following the Rome Conference will include the ... llowing actions:

a. *At Rome (July 2007)* — Presentation of a brief donor support plan and pledging for a preliminary list of key projects for the Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Office to be funded through immediate support.

b. *Immediately after Rome (August-September 2007)* — Elaboration of a comprehensive and credible National Justice Programme that links the Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Office ANDS Strategies and is funded through a coordinated donor mechanism.

c. *Kabul meeting for the presentation of the National Justice Programme (October 2007)* — the Rome Conference creates a momentum of rule of law reform through commitments and pledging which are to be supported through a steady process of elaboration of the National Justice Programme that is Afghan-led and builds on the ANDS process. In the aftermath of Rome a meeting will take place in Kabul to link the presentation of a comprehensive National Justice Programme with the priorities defined by national institutions and the commitments expressed in Rome;

d. *Subsequent Meetings (November to March 2008)* — By March 2008 and under the ANDS Secretariat and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, with the assistance of the World Bank and the donor community the National Justice Programme will be established and the donor commitment defined in relation to the modalities and management of funding mechanism selected for the Programme's implementation.

(vii) Agree to implement the recommendations produced by the panels and the other working sessions, which have taken place at the Roman Conference on Rule of Law on 2 and 3 July 2007.

Key issues and additional gaps

(a) Key issues common to the three justice institutions' strategies that need to be addressed at BOTH national and provincial levels:

- Salary support: there is a need for pay and performance reform for justice officials to improve performance, mitigate corruption and ensure professional qualification.
- Infrastructure and office equipment: Subject to survey of essential work to be targeted.
- Transportation: Subject to survey of essential work to be targeted.
- Operating costs need to be financed to improve performance of justice institutions
- Capacity-building and training: Establishment of formal qualification and continuing professional development requirements
- Information management and human resource management to be established

- Codes of Ethics and oversight mechanisms to be established for all legal professionals
- Financial management. The justice sector is currently characterized by inadequate budgets and low budget execution rates, mostly due to serious capacity constraints in this area.
- Public awareness: There is a need to develop tools and instrument which ensure access at all levels of society, in particular when the target of legal education is the wider public. Different media tools should be discussed.

(b) **Additional and thematic gaps and challenges emerged from the Institutional Strategies:**

Legislative process

- Address the capacity-building and resource needs of the Taqnin
- Improve legal translation capacity of the Government's Agencies
- Provide library and research capabilities to the drafters
- Improve the quality of legislative process
- Improve public awareness of legal rights and responsibilities

Institutional strategies and coordination

- Improve data collection, monitoring and information management
- Establishment of compatible computerized and database systems
- Establish reliable storage and retrieval of court records
- Encourage better computerization of laws and jurisprudence
- Promote cooperation between AGO and MOI/Afghan National Police
- Ensure coordination among all Justice Institutions
- Establish oversight mechanisms on the National Directorate of Security (NDS)
- Develop coordinated public awareness campaigns
- General lack of focus and training on civil law issues particularly property law
- Efforts should be made to bring Afghan administrative law in line with Afghan constitutional principles as well as international standards, by reinforcing the general administrative law frameworks and judicial oversight; other non-judicial accountability mechanisms could be considered.
- Set the foundations for international judicial cooperation capabilities

Capacity-building, legal education and training

- Legal education should be combined with an obligation of ongoing professional development for practitioners;
- Develop the capacity of the National Legal Training Center "NLTC";
- Capacity constraints in planning, budgeting and financial management;

- Establish General training principles and standards;
- Enhance Professional staff quality;
- Administrative and support staff quality; and
- Support the Law and Sharia faculty of higher education institutions.

Legal aid, access to justice and human rights

- Expansion of legal aid services throughout the country;
- Women's access to justice, particularly concrete alternatives to detention for women in conflict with justice;
- Land and property rights, specifically the need for an effective system of registration and dispute resolution;
- Address issues of detention, due process, accountability, transparency of the justice system and law enforcement agencies, including the National Directorate of Security (NDS);
- Transitional justice;
- Relation between formal and informal justice and the development of a national policy on the informal justice system.

Cross-cutting issues

- Counter-narcotics
- Anti-corruption
- Gender mainstreaming
- Monitoring and evaluation